

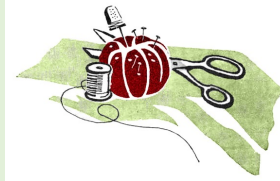
# Enquiry Knowledge Organiser Year 5 Where is our twin?

## Vocabulary I need to know:

- comparison
- region
- human
- physical
- population
- culture

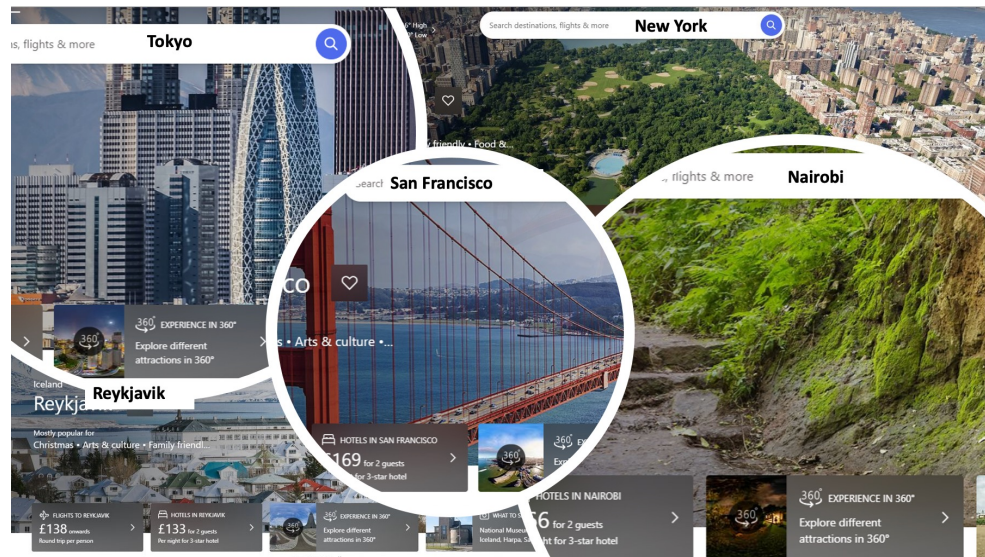


- economy
- landscape
- twin
- town
- city
- climate



- textile
- sewing
- embroidery
- applique

## Which city would be the best to twin with Bristol?



## Which city has the most similar geographical features to Bristol?

## Why are we twinned with Bordeaux?

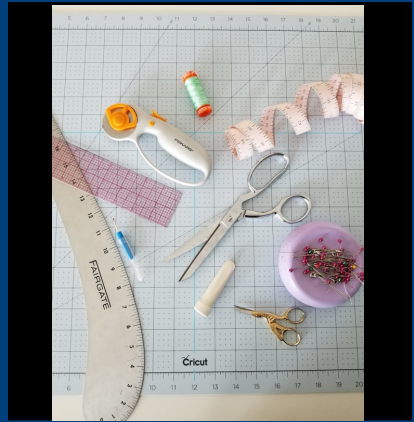
### Similarities

- **Maritime History:** Both Bordeaux and Bristol have big ports and have been important for ships and trading for a long time.
- **Cultural Heritage:** Bordeaux and Bristol have lots of old buildings and special events that tell stories about their history and culture.
- **Educational Institutions:** Bordeaux and Bristol have schools and colleges where students can learn many interesting things.
- **Wine Industry:** Bordeaux is famous for making wine, and Bristol also has some places where they make wine and have special places to try it.
- **Green Spaces:** Bordeaux and Bristol have nice parks and places by the water where people can play and relax.

### Differences

- **Geographical Location:** Bordeaux is in France near the ocean and vineyards, while Bristol is in England near a big river and the sea.
- **Population:** Bordeaux is a bigger city with more people compared to Bristol, which is smaller but still a busy city.
- **Architecture:** Bordeaux has beautiful old buildings with wide streets, while Bristol has a mix of old and new buildings with narrow streets.
- **Economic Focus:** Bordeaux makes a lot of money from wine, tourism, and airplanes, while Bristol has many different types of jobs like making planes, art, and banking.
- **Transportation:** Bordeaux has trams and bikes for getting around easily, while Bristol has buses and ferries to help people move around the city.
- **Cuisine:** Bordeaux has tasty French food and famous wine, while Bristol has food from all over the world and special local treats like cider and fresh seafood.
- **Language:** People in Bordeaux speak French, and people in Bristol speak English, which is their main language.

## Sewing - Tools and equipment



- Needle: A slender, pointed tool used for sewing.
- Thread: A thin strand of cotton, silk, or other materials used for stitching.
- Fabric: Material used as a base for sewing and creating designs.
- Scissors: Cutting tools used for trimming fabric and thread.
- Embroidery Hoop: A circular or oval frame used to hold fabric taut while embroidering.
- Pins and Needles: Small, sharp tools used to hold fabric pieces together while sewing.

## Prior Learning

You should know:

- How to use a range of maps, atlases and globes.
- How to use a needle and thread to embroider a pattern onto Binca.
- How to describe some human and physical features of a place.
- The links between people and environments.
- How follow a sewing design and evaluate its success.

## Sewing and appliqué techniques

### Basic sewing techniques:

- Running Stitch: A basic stitch used for sewing seams or decorative purposes.
- Backstitch: A strong stitch used for sewing seams or securing edges.
- Straight Stitch: A simple stitch used for sewing seams or attaching fabric pieces.
- Whip Stitch: A stitch used for joining fabric edges or finishing seams.
- Appliqué Stitch: A stitch used to attach an appliqué design onto a fabric base.

### Appliqué Techniques:

- Prepare Fabric Pieces: Cut out shapes from different fabrics to create the design.
- Position and Secure: Arrange fabric pieces onto the base fabric and pin or baste in place.
- Appliqué Stitch: Use a basic or decorative stitch to sew the appliqué pieces onto the base fabric.
- Finish Edges: Trim excess fabric and finish edges with a zigzag stitch or satin stitch for a neat appearance.



## Sewing safety tips

### Tidy Areas:

Make sure your work area is tidy and free of clutter to prevent accidents and help you focus on your sewing.

### Proper Needle Handling:

When threading needles, hold them securely and point away from your body to avoid accidental pricks.

### Handling Scissors Safely:

When using scissors, always hold them with the blades closed when not in use and pass them handle-first to others to avoid accidental cuts.

### Keep Fingers Clear:

Be mindful of where your fingers are when sewing by hand or using a sewing machine, keeping them away from the needle and moving parts to avoid injury.

### Take Breaks:

Sewing can be tiring on your eyes and hands, so remember to take regular breaks to rest your eyes and stretch your hands and fingers.

### Be Patient:

Sewing requires focus and patience, so take your time and avoid rushing to reduce the risk of accidents or mistakes.



engineer

geographer



author